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04 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

=> s albumin and (fibrous or fiber)
L1        15895 FILE USPATFULL
L2         2339 FILE CAPLUS

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L3        18234 ALBUMIN AND (FIBROUS OR FIBER)

=> s albumin (30a) (fibrous or fiber) (2s) dressing
L4            3 FILE USPATFULL
L5            2 FILE CAPLUS

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L6            5 ALBUMIN (30A) (FIBROUS OR FIBER) (2S) DRESSING

=> d 1-5 hit, ibib


=> s albumin (30a) (fibrous or fiber)
L7          558 FILE USPATFULL
L8          736 FILE CAPLUS

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L9         1294 ALBUMIN (30A) (FIBROUS OR FIBER)

=> s (albumin (10a) (fibrous or fiber)) (1s) (wound dressing or flocculent)
L10           0 FILE USPATFULL
L11           0 FILE CAPLUS

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L12           0 (ALBUMIN (10A) (FIBROUS OR FIBER)) (1S) (WOUND DRESSING OR FLOCC
                ULENT)


=> s albumin (5a) (fibrous or fiber)
L13         130 FILE USPATFULL
L14         299 FILE CAPLUS

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L15         429 ALBUMIN (5A) (FIBROUS OR FIBER)



=> s albumin (5a) (fibrous or fiber) (10a) dressing
L16           0 FILE USPATFULL
L17           0 FILE CAPLUS

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L18           0 ALBUMIN (5A) (FIBROUS OR FIBER) (10A) DRESSING

=> s albumin (5a) (fibrous or fiber) (1s) dressing
L19           2 FILE USPATFULL
L20           0 FILE CAPLUS

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L21           2 ALBUMIN (5A) (FIBROUS OR FIBER) (1S) DRESSING

=> d 1-2 kwic
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resulting **fibers** may now be tanned to form a stable covalently linked collagenous material. Various tanning means may be employed which are. . . linked by exposure to ultraviolet or gamma radiation in an inert oxygen-free atmosphere. (During the tanning and subsequent dialysis, a **flocculent** precipitate may form and, prior to the washing of the **fibers**, the **fibers** may be separated mechanically from the **flocculent** precipitate.)

DETD A burn **dressing** can be prepared from foamed cross-linked NFMs and a film prepared from a dispersion of cross-linked and non-cross-linked NFMs. In preparing the burn **dressing**, a foam is prepared by dispersing NFMs in an aqueous medium at a relatively high concentration, about 50 to 100. . .

DETD . . . a wide variety of applications in the treatment of burns, replacement of vitreous, replacement of blood vessels (tubes), as burn **dressings** or coverings for wounds, treatment of bone defects, as drug-delivery systems and the like. The collagen may be a single. . .

DETD . . . at which time the dialysate is replaced by a fresh formaldehyde solution. The dialysis bag now contains moderately constituted dense **fibrous** micropolymers and some **flocculent** white material which collects at the bottom of the dialysis bag. The bag is stirred an additional four hours at. . . low speed (approximately 30 rpm) while maintained in the dialysis solution. It is then removed and the small amount of **flocculent** material separated, followed by reimmersion of the micropolymer fraction in the bag in 1 mM aqueous acetic acid. The solution. . . at low speed for an additional four to six hours. After removal of the dialysis bag from the solution, the **fibrous** micropolymers are collected by centrifugation. They may then be used directly, or stored wet at 4°, or alternatively freeze-dried for. . .

DETD A burn **dressing** was prepared as follows. NFMs were dispersed in water, spun down and the process repeated. The collagen was then dispersed. . .

DETD . . . vitreous, or the like, for preparation of packings or implants or for the production of membranes, bags, films, sutures, strands, **dressings**, prosthetic devices or the like for replacement of defective or absent connective tissue e.g. skin, bone, tendon or other mammalian. . .

CLM What is claimed is:
1. A method for preparing an atelopeptide collagen burn **dressing** comprising a laminate of a foam and a film which comprises: lyophilizing a dispersion of fibers of atelopeptide collagen to. . .
5. A burn **dressing** prepared according to any of claims 1 to 4.

PI US 4233360 19801111|

L15 ANSWER 2 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1983:493803 CAPLUS
DN 99:93803
ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984
TI Collagen implant material for augmenting soft tissue
IN Wallace, Donald G.; Wade, Susan B.
PA Collagen Corp., USA
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 14 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
IC A61K037-12
CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 83868	A1	19830720	EP 1982-306910	19821223
	EP 83868	B1	19860430		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	US 4424208	A	19840103	US 1982-338661	19820111
	JP 60054288	B4	19851129	JP 1982-212109	19821204
	CA 1199580	A1	19860121	CA 1983-419184	19830110
PRAI	US 1982-338661		19820111		

AB An injectable implant material for soft tissue augmentation consists of a dispersion of particles of crosslinked atelopeptide collagen and reconstituted fibrous atelopeptide collagen in a physiol. aqueous carrier. The implant has improved volume stability. Bovine hide was depilated by acid treatment and the hide dispersed in HCl and then incubated with pepsin for 100-300 h at 15-20°. The pH was increased to 7, and the denatured enzyme removed and the solution purified by chromatog to give atelopeptide bovine collagen in dilute HCl. Fibrous collagen was reconstituted from this solution and by adding 0.02 M Na2HPO4. Crosslinked gel particles were sep. prepared from the acidic solution by treatment with glutaraldehyde and later mixed with the fibrous collagen dispersion. The mixture was implanted s.c. in rats. The implant prepared from the combination of fibrous collagen and crosslinked collagen had better persistence than that containing only noncrosslinked fibrous collagen.
ST collagen fiber crosslinked implant; surgical collagen fiber crosslinked; tissue implant collagen fiber
IT Collagens, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(fibers, soft tissue implant containing crosslinked collagen and)
IT Synthetic fibers
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(collagen, soft tissue implants containing crosslinked collagen and)
IT Prosthetic materials and Prosthetics
(implants, crosslinked and fibrous collagen for soft tissue)
IT Animal tissue
(soft, implants for, crosslinked and fibrous collagen for)
IT Surgical **dressings** and goods
(sutures, **fibrous collagen** and crosslinked **collagen** combination for)

=>

L15 ANSWER 15 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN

SUMM Thus, in order to obtain high-performance wound dressing materials, it is necessary to use natural materials having properties similar to those of the patients' skin. To this end, heretofore, there have been provided lyophilized hog skins and non-woven fabric made of **fibrous** atelocollagen produced by alkali-treatment of the corium **collagen** of cattle. These conventional wound **dressings** are, however, still insufficient in vapor permeability and antibacterial properties. In addition, it is difficult to assure uniform quality of the conventional wound **dressings** in manufacturing, which makes the price of these conventional wound dressing materials high, and therefore, use of the materials is limited.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	94:33044 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Wound dressing material
INVENTOR(S):	Koga, Joichi, Sakai, Japan Nomura, Koichi, Sakai, Japan Hojo, Hiroshi, Kounan, Japan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Niigata Hi-Spinners Ltd., Iwafune, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5304378		19940419
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1991-736143		19910726 (7)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1990-198672	19900726

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Spear, James M.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Armstrong, Westerman, Hattori, McLeland & Naughton
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	2
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
LINE COUNT:	299

L15 ANSWER 16 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN

SUMM Several hemostatic agents are known and used to stop bleeding. Most useful and common among the known agents are those containing **collagen** fibrils. U.S. Pat. No. 3,742,995 to Battista et al. discloses a "**Fibrous Collagen** Derived Product Having Hemostatic and Wound Binding Properties". Battista et al. teach the production of **dressing** containing **collagen** for use on wounds as a hemostatic agent. Battista et al., however, do not address the delivery of such a hemostatic agent through an endoscopic instrument.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	94:7291 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Endoscopic hemostatic agent delivery system
INVENTOR(S):	Arias, Juan J., Hialeah, FL, United States Bales, Thomas O., Miami, FL, United States Gordon, David P., Stamford, CT, United States Ryan, Constance M., Miami, FL, United States Scarfone, Frank A., Boca Raton, FL, United States Smith, Kevin W., Miami, FL, United States Turkel, David, Miami, FL, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Symbiosis Corporation, Miami, FL, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE

PATENT INFORMATION: US 5281197 19940125
APPLICATION INFO.: US 1992-919893 19920727 (7)
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Lewis, Ralph
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Gordon, David P.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 19
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 10 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 550

L15 ANSWER 17 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN
SUMM **Collagen** in purified form has been recognized in wound healing. Thus **collagen**, in substantially pure form and in its **fibrous** form, has been proposed for many uses including for burn **dressings** as is disclosed in U.S. Pat. Nos. 3,939,831 and 3,514,518, and similar medical applications as is diclosed in U.S. Pat. Nos. 3,157,524 and 3,628,974. In these medical applications, the collagen in sheet or fibrous form is utilized in external application to the wound or burn to promote healing. The primary advantage of the collagen in this form is that it acts as a hemostat to coagulate blood and also to form a substrate for cell growth.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 91:102047 USPATFULL
TITLE: Processes for the preparation of storage stable collagen products
INVENTOR(S): Shoshan, Shmuel, Motza Elite, Israel
Michaeli, Dov, San Francisco, CA, United States
Magdassi, Shlomo, Jerusalem, Israel
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yissum Research Development Company of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Israel (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5073378		19911217
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1988-286998		19881220 (7)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	IL 1987-84911	19871222

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Robinson, Douglas W.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Witz, Jean C.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Felfe & Lynch
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 3
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 548
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L15 ANSWER 18 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN
SUMM Battista et al in U.S. Pat. No. 3,742,955 report that collagen in various treated or prepared forms is useful in surgery and for the treatment of wounds, and that E. Peacock, Jr. et al in Ann. Surg. 161, 238-47, February, 1965 teaches that **collagen** has hemostatic properties when used as a wound **dressing**. Battista et al further report that it has been found that **fibrous collagen** and **fibrous** products derived from **collagen** when properly prepared and when wet with blood will not only demonstrate hemostasis, but also demonstrates an unexpected adhesiveness to severed biological surfaces in warm-blooded animals. They also provide a method of preparing finely divided fibrous collagen and fibrous produdts derived from collagen which are useful hemostatic

agents and have unique adhesive properties in contact with a severed biological surface in a warm-blooded animal when wet with blood.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 83:42015 USPATFULL
TITLE: Hemostatic article and methods for preparing and employing the same
INVENTOR(S): Sawyer, Philip N., 7600 Ridge Blvd., Brooklyn, NY, United States 11209

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4404970		19830920
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1980-171191		19800722 (6)

DISCLAIMER DATE: 19971209
RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1978-907899, filed on 19 May 1978, now patented, Pat. No. US 4238480
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Millin, V.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Posnack, Roberts, Cohen & Spiecens
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 12
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 3 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 300
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L15 ANSWER 19 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN
SUMM Battista et al in U.S. Pat. No. 3,742,955 report that collagen in various treated or prepared forms is useful in surgery and for the treatment of wounds, and that E. Peacock, Jr. et al in Ann. Surg. 161, 238-47, February, 1965 teaches that **collagen** has hemostatic properties when used as a wound **dressing**. Battista et al further report that it has been found that **fibrous collagen** and **fibrous** products derived from **collagen** when properly prepared and when wet with blood will not only demonstrate hemostasis, but also demonstrates an unexpected adhesiveness to severed biological surfaces in warm-blooded animals. They also provide a method of preparing finely divided fibrous collagen and fibrous products derived from collagen which are useful hemostatic agents and have unique adhesive properties in contact with a severed biological surface in a warm-blooded animal when wet with blood.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 83:26315 USPATFULL
TITLE: Bandage with hemostatic agent and methods for preparing and employing the same
INVENTOR(S): Sawyer, Philip N., 7600 Ridge Blvd., Brooklyn, NY, United States 11209

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4390519		19830628
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1980-182969		19800902 (6)

DISCLAIMER DATE: 19971209
RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1980-171191, filed on 22 Jul 1980, now Defensive Publication No. which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1978-907899, filed on 19 May 1978, now patented, Pat. No. US 4238480
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Lieberman, Allan
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Short, Patricia
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Posnack, Roberts, Cohen & Spiecens
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 6
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 251
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L15 ANSWER 20 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN
SUMM Battista et al in Patent 3,742,955 report that collagen in various treated or prepared forms is useful in surgery and for the treatment of wounds, and that E. Peacock, Jr. et al Ann. Surg. 161,238-47, February, 1965 teaches that **collagen** has hemostatic properties when used as a wound **dressing**. Battista et al further report that it has been found that **fibrous collagen** and **fibrous** products derive from **collagen** when properly prepared and when wet with blood will not only demonstrate hemostasis, but also demonstrates an unexpected adhesiveness to severed biological surfaces in warm blooded animals. They also provide a method of preparing finely divided fibrous collagen and fibrous products derived from collagen which are useful hemostatic agents and have unique adhesive properties in contact with a severed biological surface in a warm blooded animal when wet with blood.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 80:61790 USPATFULL
TITLE: Method for preparing an improved hemostatic agent and method of employing the same
INVENTOR(S): Sawyer, Philip N., 7600 Ridge Blvd., Brooklyn, NY, United States 11209

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4238480		19801209
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1978-907899		19780519 (5)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Danison, Walter C.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Posnack, Roberts, Cohen & Spiecens
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 26
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 6 Drawing Figure(s); 6 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 523
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L15 ANSWER 21 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN
SUMM Collagen in various treated or prepared forms is useful in surgery and the treatment of wounds as shown for example, in U.S. Pat. No. 3,157,524 to C. Artandi and J. F. Prudden, Arch. Surg. 89, 1046-1059, December 1964. E. E. Peacock, Jr. et al, Ann. Surg. 161, 238-247, February 1965, among others teach that **collagen** has hemostatic properties when used as a wound **dressing**, and has a low level of antigenicity. It has now been found that **fibrous collagen** and **fibrous** products derived from **collagen**, when properly prepared and when wet with blood, will not only demonstrate hemostasis but also demonstrates an unexpected adhesiveness to severed biological surfaces in warm blooded animals. Thus, this new form of collagen, unlike other forms of collagen suitable for use in the treatment of wounds, demonstrates an unexpected and unique adhesiveness between two severed biological surfaces and in many instances can actually be used to adhere severed tissue without the use of sutures as well as to effect hemostasis.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 79:17753 USPATFULL
TITLE: Preparation of fibrous collagen product having hemostatic and wound sealing properties
INVENTOR(S): Cruz, Jr., Mamerto M., Pennington, NJ, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Avicon, Inc., Fort Worth, TX, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4148664		19790410
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1978-897502		19780418 (5)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1976-684940, filed on 10 May 1976, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1974-466214, filed on 2 May 1974, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1973-358145, filed on 7 May 1973, now abandoned which is a division of Ser. No. US 1970-76638, filed on 29 Sep 1970, now patented, Pat. No. US 3742955

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Morris, Theodore
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Mueller, George F., Jackson, Robert D.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 4
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 724
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 5 USPATFULL on STN

SUMM The present invention provides a viscous salad **dressing** having all or part of the fat and/or oil content normally found in a viscous salad **dressing** replaced with a proteinaceous, water-dispersible, macrocolloid comprising substantially non-aggregated particles of denatured protein having in a dry state a mean diameter particle size distribution ranging from about 0.1 to about 2.0 microns, with less than about 2 percent of the total number of particles exceeding 3.0 microns in diameter, and wherein the majority of the said particles are generally spheroidal as viewed at about 800 power magnification under a standard light microscope, the particles in a hydrated state form said macrocolloid having substantially smooth, emulsion-like organoleptic character. Suitable protein sources are animal, vegetable and microbial proteins including, but not limited to, egg and milk proteins, plant proteins (especially including oilseed proteins obtained from cotton, palm, rape, safflower, cocoa, sunflower, sesame, soy, peanut, and the like), and microbial proteins such as yeast proteins and the so-called "single cell" proteins. Preferred proteins include dairy whey protein (especially sweet dairy whey protein), and non-dairy whey proteins such as bovine serum **albumin**, egg white **albumin**, and vegetable whey proteins (i.e., non-dairy whey protein) such as soy protein. Raw material sources providing soluble globular, non-**fibrous** proteins which have not previously been subjected to protein denaturing processing (e.g., during isolation) are presently most preferred.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	92:68043 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Viscous salad dressing
INVENTOR(S):	Singer, Norman S., Highland Park, IL, United States Latella, Joseph, London, Canada Yamamoto, Shoji, Prince Edward Island, Canada
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	John Labatt Limited, North London, Canada (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5139811		19920818
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1990-568745		19900817 (7)

DISCLAIMER DATE:	20050329
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-367261, filed on 16 Jun 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 4961953, issued on 9 Oct 1990 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1987-127955, filed on 2 Dec 1987, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1984-606959, filed on 4 May 1984, now patented, Pat. No. US 4734287, issued on 29 Mar 1988
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Golian, Joseph
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Federman, Evan
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Marshall, O'Toole, Gerstein, Murray & Bicknell
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	1
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	289

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 5 USPATFULL on STN

DETD Fifteen batches of xanthan-soy protein isolate protein blends are prepared in the manner of Example 1 and combined. Approximately 2.8 liter aliquots of the combined slurry are individually acidified with 35 milliliters of one molar hydrochloric acid to produce xanthan-protein fibers. The resulting fibers are collected from each of the 15 preparations and are combined, washed and boiled for 5 minutes to heat

set the **fibers**. The boiled **fibers** were immediately
washed with cold tap water and dried to provide 4.5 Kg of boiled, washed
and drain dried **fibers** of xanthan-soy protein-**albumin**
(1:3:3) complex **fibers**. A portion of the boiled, washed and
drain dried **fibers** (designated herein as "**fiber**
product no. 1") was retained for use in acidic salad **dressing**
vehicles.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 89:97237 USPATFULL
TITLE: Method of making fibrous protein xanthan gum complexes
INVENTOR(S): Soucie, William G., Gurnee, IL, United States
Chen, Wen-Sherng, Glenview, IL, United States
Witte, Vernon C., Naperville, IL, United States
Henry, George A., Wilmette, IL, United States
Drehkoff, William D., Glencoe, IL, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kraft, Inc., Glenview, IL, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4885179		19891205
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1988-177184		19880404 (7)

DISCLAIMER DATE: 20030107
RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1987-24507, filed on 1 Mar 1987 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1983-567096, filed on 30 Dec 1983, now patented, Pat. No. US 4563360 And a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1983-567277, filed on 30 Dec 1983, now patented, Pat. No. US 4559233
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Hunter, Jeanette
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Fitch, Even, Tabin & Flannery
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 10
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 4 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 818
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 5 USPATFULL on STN
DETD Fifteen batches of xanthan-soy protein isolate protein blends are prepared in the manner of Example 1 and combined. Approximately 2.8 liter aliquots of the combined slurry are individually acidified with 35 milliliters of one molar hydrochloric acid to produce xanthan-protein fibers. The resulting fibers are collected from each of the 15 preparations and are combined, washed and boiled for 5 minutes to heat set the **fibers**. The boiled **fibers** were immediately
washed with cold tap water and dried to provide 4.5 Kg of boiled, washed
and drain dried **fibers** of xanthan-soy protein-**albumin**
(1:3:3) complex **fibers**. A portion of the boiled, washed and
drain dried **fibers** (designated herein as "**fiber**
product no. 1") was retained for use in acidic salad **dressing**
vehicles.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 88:50193 USPATFULL
TITLE: Shelf stable acid food dressings containing fibrous protein complexes
INVENTOR(S): Soucie, William G., Gurnee, IL, United States
Chen, Wen-Sherng, Glenview, IL, United States
Witte, Vernon C., Naperville, IL, United States
Henry, George A., Wilmette, IL, United States
Drehkoff, W. Dennis, Glencoe, IL, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kraft, Inc., Glenview, IL, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE

PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4762726	19880809	
	WO 8700009	19870115	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1987-24507	19870301	(7)
	WO 1985-US1265	19850701	
		19870301	PCT 371 date
		19870301	PCT 102(e) date

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1983-567096, filed on 30 Dec 1983, now patented, Pat. No. US 4563360 And Ser. No. US 1983-567277, filed on 30 Dec 1983, now patented, Pat. No. US 4559233
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Hunter, Jeanette
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Fitch, Even, Tabin & Flannery
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 6
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 4 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 791
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AB A multilayered glycoprotein sheet for use as a wound **dressing** consists of 1 layer containing fibrinogen and not thrombin [9002-04-4] and 1 layer containing thrombin and no fibrinogen. The latter may also contain adrenaline [51-43-4] and/or ergotamine [113-15-5]. The glycoprotein may be fibrin or its products, collagen, globulin, myoglobulin, casein or **albumin** or their mixture, and may be a foam formed by freeze-drying or a fleece from **fiber** spinning. A 1% collagen solution in saline was mixed with microcryst. fibrinogen and solid albumin, 0.5 and 10 mg/mL, resp., poured in a 3-mm-thick layer into a tray, and frozen at -40° for .apprx.45 min. The surface was covered with a 2-mm layer of a thrombin-containing (200 units/mL) collagen solution at room temperature, and the whole was frozen and lyophilized. The 5-mm-thick fleece was cut, packaged in Al foil, and sterilized with x-rays. Application of the thrombin surface to a bleeding wound absorbed the exudate and stopped bleeding in 3-5 min.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1984:39654 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	100:39654
TITLE:	Absorbable glycoprotein sheet material for closing and healing wounds
INVENTOR(S):	Stroetmann, Michael
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Serapharm, Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE:	Ger. Offen., 31 pp. CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Patent
LANGUAGE:	German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:	1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 3214337	A1	19831027	DE 1982-3214337	19820419
DE 3214337	C2	19840426		
EP 92200	A2	19831026	EP 1983-103672	19830415
EP 92200	A3	19860212		
EP 92200	B1	19881130		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
AT 38937	E	19881215	AT 1983-103672	19830415
US 4606337	A	19860819	US 1983-486580	19830419
US 4683142	A	19870728	US 1986-896160	19860813

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	DE 1982-3214337	19820419
	EP 1983-103672	19830415
	US 1983-486580	19830419

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AB The spun fibers of silk, cotton, ramie, jute, wool, or paper are coated with a **dressing** which withstands the action of boiling H2O. E. g., the spun **fibers** are treated with a colloid, such as glue, gelatin, **albumin**, or casein in varying concentration, and then, while still moist or after drying, they are passed through a solution of HCHO. A coating of albumin can be coagulated by heating.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1917:7537 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 11:7537
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 11:1559f-g
TITLE: Threads as substitute for hemp
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fibern Manufactur Akt.-Ges.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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Search Dictionary: fibrillar Search

FIBRILLAR: Dictionary Entry and Meaning

Matching Terms: Fibrilla, Fibrillary, fibrillate, Fibrillated, fibrillation

Webster's 1913 Dictionary

Definition: \Fi"bril*lar\, a.
Of or pertaining to fibrils or fibers; as, fibrillar twitchings.

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Search Dictionary: flocculent Search

FLOCCULENT: Dictionary Entry and Meaning

Pronunciation: 'flÃ¢kyulunt

Matching Terms: Flocculence

WordNet Dictionary

Definition: [adj] having a fluffy character or appearance

Synonyms: soft, woolly, wooly

Webster's 1913 Dictionary

Definition:

1. \Floc"cu*lent\, a. [See {Flock} of wool.]
   1. Clothed with small flocks or flakes; woolly. --Gray.

   2. (Zo["o]l.) Applied to the down of newly hatched or unfledged birds.

2. \Floc"cu*lent\, a. (Chem.)
   Having a structure like shredded wool, as some precipitates.

Thesaurus Terms

Related Terms: asperous, bristly, bushy, cirrose, flaky, fleecy, furfuraceous, furry, fuzzy, hairy, hirsute, his lentiginous, lepidote, matted, pilose, pubescent, scabby, scabious, scabrous, scaly, scurfy, shaggy, squamous, unshorn, woolly

